The Daily Sentinel.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867. NO. 279.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

LIST OF CONFEDERATE DEAD FROM NORTH CAROLINA, BURIED AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Private Wm. Rapier, Company G, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private Nixon, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private James Garrett, Company F, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Lieutenant C. Brian, Company K, Fortieth North Carolina regiment.
Private S. D. Ugoit, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private Andrew Johnson, company H, Seventh N. C. regiment.
Private W. R. Ford, company H, Third N. C. regiment.
Private W. H. Jackson, Company A, First North Carolina Cavalry.
Private J. F. Heath, Company I, Eighteenth N. C. Regiment.
Private G. R. Guffy, Company H, Eighteenth North Carolina.
Private David Ward, Company G, Fifth North Carolina.
Private M. V. Drum, Company F, Thirty-second North Carolina.
Private W. Slade, Company I, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Private S. M. Fouler, Company A, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Private J. Jones, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Private W. Bunch, Company H, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Private W. H. Hare, Company B, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private Joseph Pittway, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private B. Jones, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private R. Jones, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private M. Butler, Fifth North Carolina regiment.
Private S. P. Chandler, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Corporal H. Derden, company G, Fifth North Carolina infantry.
Private Jos Bisal, company A, Fifth North Carolina.
Private C. B. M Gowan, company B, Third North Carolina.
Private John Henry, company G, Sixty-eighth North Carolina.
Private Eli Boston, company K, Fifth North Carolina.
Private John Eubank, company B, Twenty-fourth North Carolina.
Private Jas. A. Moore, company A, Fifty-first North Carolina regiment.
Private Thomas Goodson, company K, Eleventh North Carolina.
Private Joshua Pittman, company E, Fifty-first North Carolina regiment.
Private J. M. C. Freeman, company C, Thirty fourth North Carolina regiment.
Private Isaac Thorp, company K, Forty-second North Carolina regiment.

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Of all the green shores washed by the Atlantic tide from Maine to Texas—a stretch of over three thousand miles—we challenge any section of like dimensions to vie with Eastern North Carolina in richness of soil, variety of production or equability of climate.

Sloping east from the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or even reaching back to take in the hill country from which Raleigh looks down on the sea, we have an area of twenty-four thousand square miles, and over three hundred miles of coast, which will compare favorably with the finest country on the globe.

No land ever held out its luxuriant fertility with so lavish a wooing as does "our *nature*" to the culture of the husbandman. Cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, grain, fruit, lumber and fish—the boast of Florida and the wealth of Maine—are joined in the agricultural resources of the old North State. Pocosin and marl bed—clover field and pea ridge—cotton field and turpentine orchard—there is scarcely a foot of this broad domain—whether it be six feet deep in loam, or clumped with wire grass—that will not repay the toiler's labor with a handsome return. If he would cultivate the great staples of cotton and corn, there are thousands of acres that will produce each a bale or forty bushels. If he would devote his attention to the cereals, there are highlands and lowlands that cannot be surpassed. Would he raise vegetables we offer him a garden spot. And France itself may find a successful rival in the production of the vintage, if our people would only turn their attention in that direction.

That supercilious demagogue, who sought to stir up the political pot in the "seceded States" that he might gain the eminence generally acquired by the scum,—Kelly—has told us of riches which may be scooped up in North Carolina by the basin full. His exaggeration would not have been wide of the mark had he added that it needed a pair of strong arms, a pair of mules, and a stout oak plough to dig them up.

It seems to us, a glance at the map ought to entice thousands of emigrants to our shores. Sterile New England doubles and quadruples her population almost yearly; while North Carolina, with a soil whose *native luxuries support thousands and thousands of helpless "relics of the war,"* is sparsely settled with here and there farmers. It must be remedied! The agricultural organization of our State needs reconstruction.

The necessities of the country require that all the products of labor should this year be swollen to the utmost extent of our producing capacity. The more we produce the richer we will be as a nation, and as a consequence the lighter will rest the financial burden which now weighs heavily upon the shoulders of our people.

Unfortunately, there are several circumstances that indicate an unfortunate result in the production of the mouth for the present year. Cries for *bread* have already come up to us from many quarters of the land. The gaunt figure of Starvation which, in Peale's "Court of Death," follows war, is too aptly verified by the famine which now reigns in many portions of the "subjugated."

Bale rope will soon be regarded as an article of the past generation, so far as the use of it in putting up cotton is concerned.

The newly invented iron ties are so simple, cheap and excellent, that they will soon be in universal use. The protection they offer in case of fire is so manifest that insurance companies will make a large deduction in rates charged on cotton, either in store or in transit, favorable to the iron tie. —*Louisville Courier.*

FAMILY GROCERS.

IRISH POTATOES.

5 bbls. Jackson Whites, (selected for family use,) received to-day by
DOUGLAS BELL.
May 31-251-tf

BACON! BACON!!

2000 lbs. Baltimore and Virginia Sides are offered at low prices by
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE OF fine white Meal, freshly ground.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

ALSO, a very nice lot of N. C. Hams sma family sizes.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

WE also, have just received a very Superior Chewing Tobacco. The lovers of the "Weed" would do well to try some of this.
JENKINS & PERRY.
June 21-267-tf

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
At
June 7-256-tf DOUGLAS BELL'S.

HERRINGS!!
10 Bbls. Cut Herring's,
5 Bbls. Gross Herrings.
10 Half Bbls. Roe Herrings, very cheap.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

20 Bbls. Flour, Patapsco Family,
Baltimore Extra and Fine for sale by
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

10 Bbls. P. R. and refined Sugars,
5 Bbls. Molasses.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 24-269-tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!!!

In consequence of the late accident and the untenable condition of my Store, I offer to the trade my entire stock at greatly reduced prices consisting in part of Choice Baltimore and Virginia Sides and Hams.
Flour of all grades,
Ten Barrels Molasses,
N. C. Herring Roe, Gross and Cut.
Coffee Rio, Laguyra and Java,
Wooden-ware and Hard-ware.
DOUGLAS BELL.
June 19-266-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

Another large lot of N. C. Cut HERRINGS, in kegs and Bbls.; Family Roe Herrings in kegs and Bbls.; Gross Herrings and Rock in Bbls.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-256 tf Wholesale Grocers.

SUPERIOR N. C. WHISKEY,

In Bbls and Cases, of the make of Nick Williams and others.
N. C. Family Flour, Dried Peaches and Apples, Fresh Mountain Butter, &c.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
June 8-256-tf Wholesale Grocer

MOLASSES—MOLASSES!!

Schr. Antelope direct from Cardenas.
146 Hhds. } Cardenas Molasses,
35 Tierces } Cardenas Molasses,
41 Bbls. }
for sale from wharf, as landed at lowest market prices, by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
June 26-271-2w

SALT. LIVERPOOL SALT.

4000 large full sacks in prime order,
In store and to arrive *direct from Liverpool* for sale at lowest market prices by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
June 26-271-2w

COMMISSIONERS OF CLAIMS.

THE Board is holding its Sessions daily in the Senate Chamber, and is ready to receive and consider such claims against the State as are not repudiated by the Ordinance of the Convention. Those who wish their claims passed on by the Commissioners, will do well to present them without delay. A copy of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained by application to Theo. H. Hill Esq., Secretary to the Commission. Report will be made to the Legislature in August next.
June 19-266-tf J. C. HARPER, Chairman.

ATTENTION PHYSICIANS.

A Physician, enjoying a good practice in a thriving Village of 1500 inhabitants on the Central N. C. R. R., is desirous of selling his house and lot, together with his good will, to some reliable and intelligent Physician, as he desires to go into other business.
For particulars, apply at
June 28-273-1m THIS OFFICE.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!! HERRINGS!!!

50 Barrels N. C. Cut Herrings,
50 " No. 1, Gross Herrings, Norfolk Inspection,
10 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Just received and for sale by
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
July 1-276-tf

DR. LAWRENCES,
CELEBRATED
ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT SOUTHERN
Blood and Liver Medicine,
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
RALEIGH, N. C.
PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Recommended by distinguished Physicians, Chemists &c., &c.
June 26-271-tf

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT, aided by a corps of twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.
The next session will begin on 3rd. Thursday in September, and end on 3rd. Thursday in June.
Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Virginia Central Rail Road; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonsack's on the Va. & Tenn. Rail Road.
For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for Catalogue.
July 2-276-5w

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
IN STORE,
50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.
J. BROWN,
For HART & LEWIS.
Raleigh, June 22-268-tf

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;
Molasses and Syrup;
Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;
Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;
Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.
Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.
Pickled and smoked Salmon.
Liverpool and Table Salt.
Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.
Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.
Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.
Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.
Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.
All manner of Sances, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.
We sell strictly for CASH. W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
April 3 -tf Family Grocer.

ROBERT A. JENKINS, Williamsborough, N. C.
LEMUEL S. PERRY, Raleigh, N. C.

JENKINS & PERRY,
Family Grocers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
IN THE BRICK ROW,
Four Doors North of the Post Office and nearly Opposite Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Grateful for the flattering patronage with which we have heretofore been so kindly favored, we respectfully solicit an increased share of the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. Without specially *gassing*, we deem it sufficient to say, that our stock mostly embraces such articles as are usually found in Family Groceries. Most of our goods have been recently bought in New York and Baltimore, for cash, and we hope to be able to sell them on satisfactory terms. In addition to our stock of Groceries, &c., we have a fine lot of
HATS AND READY MADE CLOTHING
and a splendid lot of Confectioneries, consisting of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, NUTS AND BRANDY PEACHES, &c.,
all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
We have also a fine lot of genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco, which we can implicitly recommend to "those who smoke." Please call and see us.
We will pay particular attention to all consignments of Produce and Merchandise entrusted to our care and will endeavor to sell at the best market prices. Consignments are respectfully solicited, with prompt and close attention to business and fair dealing with all, we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
April 13-211-tf

FOR SALE.

The best and most desirable lot in the town of Albemarle, Stanly County, N. C. containing two acres of land, with a
GOOD TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE
of seven large and well finished rooms. Piazza in front. Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables and other out-houses, a good and lasting well of water, nice flower yard, &c.
Price very low for cash. Apply at *Sentinel* Office, or address,
R. ANDERSON,
June 11-3mas* Albemarle.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co., COMPANY SHOPS, N. C. June 18th, 1867.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Greensboro on Thursday the 11th. day of July next.
Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies.
F. A. STAGG,
June 19-266-tawld Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL
1867 ROAD. 1867
Through Freight Tariff.
NORTH AND SOUTH,
BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.
THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.
Your Goods will be handled only once.
Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.
TAKE NOTICE.
Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.
FROM NEW YORK,
By the Old Dominion Steamship Co., N. L. McCready, President, Office No. 187, Greenwich Street, Corner Dey Street, Pier 37 North River, New York.
FROM BALTIMORE,
By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, L. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., Agents, No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.
FROM BOSTON,
By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.
Consign your goods to R. R. Agents, Portsmouth, Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked. C. B. ALLEN,
Dec. 5 -tf Freight Agt. R & G R R.

RALEIGH AND GASTON R. R. Co., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. May 6th. 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON R. & G. R. R.

ON and after May 7th. 1867, trains will run on R. & G. R. R. as follows: Daily
Mail trains leave Raleigh 9.30 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon 2.30 P. M.
Mail trains leave Weldon 10.30 A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh 3.50 P. M.
Freight train arrives at Raleigh 4.50 P. M.
" " leaves " 6.30 A. M.
The mail trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South as quick as any other route.
W. G. LEWIS,
May 6-229-tf Gen. Supt.
Progress and Standard copy till forbid]

DRY GOODS.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
AND
GLASS-WARE.

I BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE CITIzens of Raleigh and vicinity, that I have added to my already extensive business, an especial department for
CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE,
and have taken great care to select the goods with a view of making this a first-class Grocery store.
I have the largest and best selected assortment to be found in this city, consisting of FINE CHINA SETTS, (plain, gilded and painted,) all of latest styles and patterns, STONEWARE, COMMON WARE, and EARTHEN WARE.
IN GLASS-WARE,
Our assortment is complete, consisting of
Fine Cut Glass Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, and Dishes of all Sizes,
Looking Glasses
of every description, made of the very best German and American Glass.
The Department of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
has just been fitted out with the most fashionable and desirable Goods, and the recent decline in prices and the particular attention I have given in selecting the goods, will enable me to please every body in style and price. I therefore invite my old customers and the public generally to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Besides, he is still prepared to furnish the people with
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
in as great variety as heretofore, embracing the best qualities as to style, make and quality. He invites an inspection of the same from purchasers.
In addition, I will mention my first-class
GROCERY STORE,
which is kept up at all times with the best and finest Family Groceries and sold at the lowest market prices. A. KLINE.
Cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.
May 2-226-2m.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING OUR friends and the public, that we have in store one of the most
COMPLETE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS
of Goods, ever offered in this Market.
Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.
Our Line of White Goods is Perfect, consisting of
MULL, NAINSOOK AND SWISS MUSLINS, PLAIN, CHECKED AND STRIPED ORGANDIES, TARLETANS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN SETTS, &c., &c.
Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell
WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.
All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.
A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
April 5-204-tf

BOOK STORE.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,
No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Book Sellers and Stationers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.
MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;
BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;
SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;
ALBUMS;
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.
Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.
Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.
WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.
Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

MASON'S PATENT
FRUIT JARS, 1 and 2 quarts,
For Sale by the single one, or dozen.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 12-260-tf With HART & LEWIS.

BLUE AND GOLD POETS:

GOLDSMITH, WORDSWORTH, HOOD, COWPER, MOORE, MCCAULEY, MISS MULOCH, WILLIS, PRESTON, BURNS, CAMPBELL, TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW, OSSIAN, HALLECK, SCOTT, MEREDITH, MORRIS, MILTON, BYRON, HEMANS, COLERIDGE.

Just received at our new Store, next to Tuckers' new Hall.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
May 29-249-tf

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
BURROW'S MUSIC PRIMERS,
BAXTER'S SAINTS' REST,
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVINGS,
CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
ROBINSON CRUSOE, &c., &c.
Just to hand at our new Store, next to Tuckers' New Hall.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.
June 13-260-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!
HAVING ATTENDED THE LARGE
Closing Auction Sales
Of the Season last Week, and procured
MANY VERY
DESIRABLE GOODS
SUITED TO THE WANTS OF THIS COMMUNITY, I AM PREPARED TO OFFER THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST
DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY!
Among the many to be found, are:
500 yards real silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 25, at 62½ cents.
1,000 yards real Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $1 50, for 75 cents.
1,000 yards Silk Embroidered Grenadines, in new style, worth $2 50, for $1 00.
Plain Black and solid Colored Grenadines, at correspondingly low prices.
These goods are just the thing for the season and much needed, as they have been very scarce and high.
2,000 yards neat, pretty Dress Goods, in all kinds of thin fabrics, worth 50 to 75 cents, for 25 to 37 cents.
The best article for Travelling Dresses I ever saw, worth $1 50 for 62½ to 75 cents.
The most desirable shades of gray and drab Alpacas, at 75 cents to $1 00 per yard.
8-4 White and Black Crape Morets. Also Grenadines.
5,000 yards Black Alpacas: positively the greatest bargains ever offered in this market, at 50, 62½ 75, 87½ cts., and $1; worth in every instance double the money.
3,000 yards Black Silks, of the most approved makes, in Taffetas and Gro Grain, for 1 00, 1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 00, and $2,50. These prices are from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard less than any similar goods have been offered in this market.
1,000 Parasols, in every style and variety, about half price—say from $1 50 to $2 50.
Also, Sea-side and Promenade Parasols, very desirable for travelling, watering places, &c.
The largest and finest assortment of Real Point Lace Goods ever offered in Petersburg, for less than half their value.
Real Point Collars!
Real Point Collars and Cuffs!
Real Point Setts!
Real Point Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs!
One real Point Applique Lace Shawl, a very valuable article worth $250.
10,000 yards of magnificent Lawns, from 20 to 50 cents, worth double the price.
The best Lawns ever offered in Petersburg for 25 cents.
1,000 yards Buff Linen Lawn, for Ladies' morning dresses; the most desirable goods in the market.
Also, 5,000 yards of Spanish Linen Linen Coating, Linen Drills and Canvas Ducks, at 25 to 50 cents per yard, worth 50 cts., to $1.
Also, 100 pieces Canton Matting from 37½ to 65 cents per yard. Among them is the XX Imperial, the best Matting made.
It is not necessary to add more, nor to say I am selling lower than any one else. The public are the best judges of this, and I hope they will give their verdict substantially in my favor by their liberal patronage, and I will assure them I will leave no effort untried to please.
THOMAS SMITH,
No. 25 Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.
June 20-266-tc

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.
The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.
EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:
Board, $10.00 per month, $100.00.
Tuition, College Classes, 40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory) 30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about 25.00.
All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.
For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.
Address,
L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
June 14-262-3m

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF
SINKING WELLS,
OR
THE NEW LABOR SAVING
ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.
As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.
OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;
No. 2, $30,
WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.
We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 21, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort, Morehead city, and at many other places.
This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.
Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-255-tf Newbern, N. C.

N. C. BACON,
200,000lbs Prime N. C. Bacon hog round just at hand and for sale at market rates.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
June 19-265-tf Com. Merchant.

SOUTHERN SHOE FACTORY.
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

AS SUCCESSORS TO J. SHELLY & SON, established in 1859, with enlarged capital, the most improved machinery, and best workmen, we will sell every style of
MEN'S, BOY'S,
YOUTH'S, WOMEN'S,
MISSES' AND
CHILDREN'S
PEGGED SHOES,
as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in New York City, or elsewhere.
SHELLY BROTHERS & CO.
April 12-210-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY.
THE WORLD ASTONISHED
AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS
MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,
Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the majestic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she delineates the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.
Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.
April 6-205-1ywad

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.
By the use of
CHASTELLAR'S
WHITE LIQUID
ENAMEL,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth, Patches, Sallowness, Wrinkles, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same, leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use can not be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation, is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by
BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists
April 6—205-1ydaw 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.
For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post-paid, for $1.
Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
April 6-1ydaw

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!
CHASTELLAR'S
Hair Exterminator.
For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by
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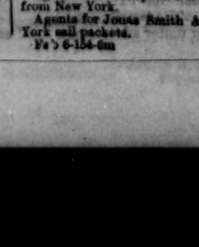
April 8-1ydaw


WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEVIGNE'S RESTAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most

wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

BEAUTY.—Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, Silken CURLS produced by the use of Prof. DEDREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl

the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls.—Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.
April 8-1ydaw

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.
WORTH & DANIEL.
Shipping & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.
Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.
Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.
Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.
Agents for Jones Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.
Fe'y 6-154-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at
WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND
EXAMINE THE MANY
BEAUTIFUL
PAINTINGS,
OIL PORTRAITS,
PHOTOGRAPHS &c.
On exhibition at this establishment.
Photographs executed in the finest styles of the art.
Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.
J. W. WATSON.
Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

J. T. MORRISS & BRO.,
127 SYCAMORE STREET,
PETERSBURG, VA.,
WHOLESALE MORRISS & CO.,
18 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
AND
Manufacturers of all Kinds of Furniture,
—ALSO—

Dealers in Paper Hangings, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Enameled Cloth and Floor Matting.
Call and examine our stock. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.
April 15-212-3m*

THE TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,		Tonka Beans,	
" Bergamot,		Gum Styrax,	
" Cinnamon,		Mace,	
" Citronella,		Nutmegs,	
" Cloves,		Angelica Root,	
" Geranium,		Orriss	"
" Lemon,		Snake	"
" Mirbane,		Valerian	"
" Nutmegs,		Aniseed	"
" Sassafras,		Cardamon Seed,	
" Wintergreen,		Coriander	"
Allspice,		Fennel,	
Cinnamon Bark,		Gum Arabic,	
Cloves,		Olive Oil, &c.	

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell very *low*.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

FOR RENT.

The building lately occupied by the Biblical Recorder Printing Office, known as the old Register Office. Enquire on the premises of
HUFHAM & HUGHES.
June 4-253-tf

MRS. E. A. NIXON,
CAN ACCOMMODATE, with good board and lodging, EIGHT OR TEN PERSONS, on favorable terms. Her house is conveniently situated, on Fayetteville Street, near to the business portion of the city. Apply soon.
May 30-250-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2½ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
mar 2-175-tf

MILL GEARING.

Mill and Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine Castings, and Screws, and all kinds of repairing furnished upon short notice, at our Foundry and Machine Shops.
B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.
June 18-264-tf

GRAIN CRADLES.

Just received a supply of Sinclair's Patent 5 and 6 finger Grain Cradles—the very best make out. Orders solicited at once.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
May 28-tf Agent.

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'
CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE
PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable, No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.
For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.
Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.
Gen. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.
Call and get a Circular.
Prepared and sold by
B. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE
AMERICAN BITTERS.
The Great Southern Tonic,
AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally.—For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact whenever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.
Dr

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The elder ADAMS, raising himself up on his dying couch, as the booming of cannon heralded in the birth-day of American Independence, enquired the occasion of the demonstration. Being informed, he exclaimed, "It is a great and glorious day," and soon after expired.

Intrinsically, it is still a "great and glorious" day. Its recurrence recalls the grand deeds of a patriot ancestry, who put forth, ninety-one years ago, the immortal declaration that taxation without representation is tyranny, and vindicated the principle through seven long years of battle and of blood,—finally triumphing, in the cause of right, over superior numbers and resources, and laying the doctrine as the foundation stone of Constitutional liberty.

But why is it that, at this time, the advent of the anniversary is hailed rather with feelings of sadness than with peans of joy?

The answer is to be found in the "Declaration of Independence," itself, which we publish, this morning, as appropriate to the day. The document still lives,—but its vital ideas are vanished. The portions which we have italicized, read amid the events of the present time, are calculated more to stir mournful emotions than excite proud or happy reflections.

MAXIMILIAN.

We have no special admiration for royalty or the nobility of the old world, yet we admire true nobility of soul, genuine courage, intelligence and virtue, in any one; and when these are found in one whose life has been spent amid the intoxicating and often polluting influences of courts and diadems, they excite our special esteem. Such an one we may believe Maximilian to have been, from his short, but interesting history.

He did not seek the crown of Mexico, but became too willing a dupe to the ambitious designs of Louis Napoleon, who shamelessly abandoned him to his wretched fate, when it was impossible for him to maintain his position on the throne of that country. We did not desire to see an Empire in Mexico wielded by a European monarch.—We preferred that the people of Mexico should govern themselves, if they were able, but their manifest incapacity led many an American to desire the success of Maximilian, if he should prove to be, as his brief administration indicated he might be, a wise, humane and good sovereign.

The telegraphic announcement of his brutal murder by his captors, we fear, is too true. The source whence the rumor emanates is entitled to credit. This sad news, and the dastardly conduct of the Mexicans, will cause the deepest sensation in Europe. It may lead to a conference of the crowned heads of that continent, who may resolve to avenge his blood. In this view of the subject, it becomes a matter of serious import, what ought the United States to do?

It appears to us that the conduct of Mexico, in the matter of Maximilian, has been specially insulting to the government of the United States, which, during the entire struggle between the Imperialists and Liberals, always sympathized with the latter, and whose neutrality did not prevent it from giving them aid and comfort. Did not the sympathy of the United States oblige the Mexicans to grant the small boon of sparing Maximilian's life? Has not the conduct of its barbarous brigands and lawless chiefs, in other respects, been insulting and wicked, and do they not deserve the special notice of the United States? Does not the duty of good neighborhood, does not humanity to the suffering millions of her people, who are misled and misgoverned by the worst, most unprincipled set of leaders known to civilization, demand of the United States interference in the interests of human liberty and mercy to her people?

"WHEREAS, *no legal government or adequate protection for life or property exists in*" Mexico, will not its well-known humanity, piety and love of Republican liberty, prompt the 40th Congress to give Mexico a stable and Republican government? Perhaps nothing else will appease the European powers so readily as that. Mr. Seward recently intimated that the destiny of the United States looked to the absorption of North America; if so, no better time will come than now, to take possession of Mexico!

A GOOD MOVE.

The *Old North State* contains a call for a public meeting to be held in Salisbury on Saturday, the object of which is to disseminate information among the people in regard to our *rights* and *duties* under the Registration laws. In view of the general ignorance existing, notwithstanding the efforts already made by the press, and otherwise, to spread correct information, as to who are entitled to register and vote, the suggestion is a good one that similar meetings shall be held throughout the State.

The records of registration, thus far, in the States in which it has been progressing, too plainly demonstrate that the people are either callous and indifferent to results, or else not sufficiently impressed with the absolute and imperative necessity of registering. The consequences are terrible to contemplate. Shall we, in North Carolina, likewise, surrender tamely and blindly our hopes and privileges? We trust not. Let every agency be employed to circulate information and to enforce the duty of registering.

The Prince of Wales is writing a book about what he saw in the United States. As he frequently saw double, the narrative will be interesting.—[*Ex.*

WHAT THE FARMER MOST NEEDS.

It is not a college endowed by the State, says a cotemporary; it is primary schools, to prepare farmers' sons and daughters for the higher walks in science as applied to agriculture. They need organization. They want farmers' clubs and neighborhood libraries of agricultural books. They need discussion. They need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county but throughout the State and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing, and adopt them. This is the greatest need of farmers. They need to become satisfied with their vocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is necessarily an unmental employment; that is, that the farmer has no occasion to think, has no occasion for education, and never can become wealthy or what the world would call respectable, while engaged in the culture of the earth; and therefore he seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation placed under ban not only by all others, but his own class also. The great need of the farmer is that he shall declare himself independent of all other classes; at least more so than they are of him, and of course he is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever, and if he is a man of toil, that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of the farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmer's clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need to drop politics, and take up agriculture. They must talk, read and think, and they will be sure to act or their children will act for them.—*Exchange.*

There are several excellent suggestions in the foregoing, but we differ much with the position assumed in its first sentence. There is nothing so much needed at the South, in our present condition, as thoroughly instructed scientific and practical farmers. We cannot obtain them unless we import them or establish Colleges and Scientific Schools for the thorough instruction of farmer boys and girls; nor can we ever have good scientific and practical teachers in our ordinary schools, until we have higher schools in which such teachers can be instructed.

The idea that farmers and mechanics do not require as thorough educations as those who enter the liberal professions, is a mistake. The American people have just entered upon the threshold of the vast *arcanum* of knowledge and profit to be derived from agriculture and its kindred pursuits. In the South, we have not yet entered upon it. A Southern farmer ought to know every thing necessary to the conduct of a model farm. He ought to be master of surveying, astronomy, chemistry, geology, mineralogy and botany, as well as practical agriculture, horticulture, and every part of domestic husbandry.

How many farmers understand, properly, the laying off a farm, how and when to plow or not to plow, how to ditch and drain lands, how to run a horizontal ditch or do horizontal plowing, what crop is best for this soil or that, what this or that soil needs, what kinds of fertilizers are best for this or that soil or this or that kind of crop, the precise effect of rain or drought on this or that piece of soil, when to sow or plant, to mow or gather, and how best to preserve the crop when made, when to sell or to withhold, how to manage hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and mules, what is the cheapest and best food for them, and how to cure them when they are sick? How many farmers can keep a meteorological table, or a regular *log book* of the farm? Indeed, what ignorance prevails among farmers in those simple things which are so essential to the success of a farmer. How many of our farmers' daughters know how to manage a dairy? She is a princess of a woman who knows how to make good butter, and keep it, or good cheese. How few manage profitably the poultry-yard or the loom-house? Now, education, yes, scientific education, is necessary for all these things, and, until we have Colleges and High Schools, where our future farmers and farmers' daughters shall be fully instructed, we cannot be truly great and independent.

In the absence of this education and these colleges, reading and agricultural clubs must supply the lack, but we go in for having our farmers and mechanics well instructed.

MINISTER TO HAYTI.

The late Minister and Consul General to Hayti, H. E. Peck, Esq., is dead. It is, we judge, rather a lucrative office. Here is a good chance for persons desiring diplomatic appointments. If no white Radical will stand in his way for that office, we would suggest James H. Harris, of Wake. We judge that there is a good chance for Jeemes, and if his friends will move early in the matter, they can no doubt secure him the place.

The news of Maximilian's death will excite deep feeling among the crowned heads of Europe, and engender a great deal of open or secret hate for the United States. The Emperor Napoleon, too, will be greatly compromised by it. As for Mexico, she will long have occasion to lament the interference of the Washington government. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The fall of the empire in Mexico is, to all who have the best interests of that country at heart, an event to be deeply deplored. It would have been vastly better for Mexico if the government of Maximilian could have been established for twenty-five years. By that time it is possible that the people might be educated to a condition of fitness for self-government, and the future would have held out some promise of peace and stability. The present prospect is dark, and there is little hope of Mexican independence. A United States protectorate seems almost inevitable, and every one knows what that means in the end."

Quite a number of nominations will be sent by the President to the Senate, should there be a quorum in Congress this week.—Among them the ministers to Austria, Prussia, Mexico, Hayti, Consul General to Havana Commissioner of Agriculture, and several collectors and assessors of revenue, and postmasters. It is quite certain that Mr. Raymond will be renominated for Austria. Mr. Bancroft's name will, of course, be sent in for the Prussian mission, and probably General Thomas Kilby Smith for consul to Havana; but it is not at all certain what nominations will be made for the remainder of the positions named.—*Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun.*

Prominent disfranched citizens of Savannah, Ga., have made a formal demand for permission to register on exhibiting the President's pardon. The board of Registration have the matter under advisement.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am an interested reader of the *Daily Sentinel*, and derive from it much profit and pleasure. Your clipping on "Turnips" from "A. B." to the Hillsboro' *Recorder* would, of itself, pay me for a year's subscription. That article on the cultivation, use and preservation of the turnip, was evidently furnished by a practical man who thoroughly understood his subject.

Equally refreshing was it to me to read your editorial in the same issue, headed "The White Man's Party."

I am glad that you are enabled to say, as you do, that you are a stranger to such a fact as that the negroes in this State *are* arrayed against the whites. I am sorry that there are those who differ with you. Gov. Vance, in his letter to the Edgecombe and Nash Committee of colored men, intimated as much. Nor are there wanting writers, who are charging that the object of the Republicans of North Carolina is to array the blacks, in solid body, against the whites. It is even predicted that a war of races will certainly result in consequence.

If any do try to array race against race, it certainly is no intelligent friend of the black man. The latter, four millions in number, out of thirty-five millions in the United States, and outnumbered two to one in this State, would surely be overcome and crushed in any collision of races—political or physical.

I appeal to you, Messrs. Editors, as publishers of truth and as patriots, to say if you know of any man or set of men, who are trying to array blacks against whites, or slaves against former masters. I have had much to do with the black man—both as a slave and as a freeman. By the law I have been his master; before the law, to-day, he is my equal. I have neither seen nor heard of the attempt of any man to array black against white, or former slave against former master.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Our correspondent seems to labor under the impression that we admitted that we knew of no case in which efforts had been made to array the blacks against the whites. This is a mistake. Our position was, that we did not know, or had not sufficient evidence to believe, that the blacks of the South *had* arrayed themselves, in a body, against the whites. That efforts have been made, and *are* making, to effect this object, we have no doubt, and that bad feeling has been engendered among some of the blacks by these efforts, especially towards their old masters and towards men of strong Southern feelings, cannot be questioned. The speeches of almost every white Northern man or foreigner, and the private conversations held with the blacks by them, are calculated to do this. Nor have Southern Radicals been backward in endeavoring to stir up strife, not so much perhaps by a direct effort to alienate the *races*, as by false and insulting attacks upon those Southern whites who differ with them. Mr. E. W. Pou, of Johnston, and Jas. H. Harris, of Wake, are exceptions, so far as we know.

The anxiety of the blacks to hear Radical speakers, their disposition to go miles and neglect their work to hear them, and the tone of their conversations, indicate that the blacks have been persuaded to believe that the Republicans are their only friends, and that the Conservative men are their enemies, and are fast creating the opinion that the blacks *are* arraying themselves against the whites. The diabolical murders recently occurring in Lenoir and Jones Counties, (in the latter case where even infant children were killed,) are the legitimate results of Radical teaching and feeling, and will go far to confirm many in this opinion. Gov. Vance, in his letter to the blacks of Edgecombe and Nash, simply expressed his fears, that these efforts had produced a more general influence upon the colored people than we believed had been the case.—Whether he or we were right, time only can prove. As yet, we cannot believe, because we are unwilling to do so, that any general feeling of this sort prevails among the colored people. Certainly, if they know their true interests, they never would abandon their old and long tried friends, until they had the very best evidence that they had become hostile. Their freedom has brought with it care and anxiety and a struggle to live. The delays of the government to reconstruct, and taxation bear as hard upon them as upon the whites. But who is it that employs them, who cares for their condition and enables them to struggle with these hard times, but the very men whom they are taught to despise as their enemies?

The Boston *Post* recently disposed of Sheridan in this way:

"General Sheridan's letter to General Grant in reply to an order to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, is as cool a specimen of self-assurance as has come under our observation for many a year. He regrets to differ with the President, but says he shall be governed by his own judgment in the administration of the law until positively directed to the contrary. Attorney General Stanbery, General Sheridan virtually decides, is hardly capable of comprehending the effect of his opinion, or else he is reckless of the public welfare. In short, little Phil. runs his sword right through instructions and suggestions from his superiors at Washington, and seems resolved to gallop to the front and give commands without regard to any other authority.—Aren't we having more of this than is healthy?"

REGISTRATION IN LOUISIANA.—The "gallant Phil. Sheridan" has issued the following special order:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 29, 1867.

The President of the United States having expressed the opinion that the time given for the registration of the State of Louisiana is not long enough, the time is hereby extended until further orders.

By command of P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. General.

Geo. L. Hartsuff, Asst. Adjutant General.

In Litchfield, Conn., on Sunday, Captain Salmon Buel celebrated his one hundredth birth day by attending the Congregational Church, (which is the New England idea of festivity) the congregation rising as he came in, and the choir singing "Old Hundred," (which is the New England idea of facetiousness.)—[*World.*

GOT SCARED.—Two colored gentlemen, John Brice and Charles White, who registered in the early part of the week, came forward Saturday and had their names stricken from the lists, because they had ascertained they didn't live in the city, although they had sworn at the time of registering that they did live here. There are at least 400 others in the same predicament who will yet be ferretted out, and then—stand from under!—*Lynchburg News.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

JULY 4th, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary *for one* people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed*; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the form to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:—

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—*a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.*

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws—giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of the trial by jury;

For transporting us beyong seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the form of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. *We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations*, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. *They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity.* We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

A new lot of pretty PRINTS and MOZAMBIQUES, very cheap, at

GEO. T COOKE'S.

July 4-280-tf

HATS!!

Moleskin, Soft Fur, Straw, Leghorn, Panama, and Wool Hats, for men and boys.

July 4-280-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Boys and Children.

You will find anything in the Dry Goods line at Cooke's, and prices to suit the times. So make up your mind to buy as low figures.

July 4-280-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

WASHING MACHINES.

Another supply just at hand of DOLLY'S CELEBRATED WASHERS, and sold with or without the Universal Wringer at Manufacturer's prices, with transportation added.

Also, in store, one of the famous NONPAREIL MACHINES.

July 4-280-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. BURD..... Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES, IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-3m

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

The North Carolina Publishing Company have on hand and for sale a large and varied assortment of

BOOKS,
LAW & EQUITY,
MEDICAL,
RELIGIOUS,
SABBATH,
MUSICAL,
STANDARD,
SCHOOL,
MISCELLANEOUS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
ALSO,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONERY, &c.

Together with other articles common to a Book Store, all of which will be sold *very low*, for the *Cash*.

This Company is also prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, orders for printing

BOOKS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, CATALOGUES,
HAND BILLS,
&c., &c.

Call at No. 1, Fayetteville Street, or Address,

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Agent.

July 4-280-tf

THE NORTH AMERICA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Features and Advantages Which are Known as Belonging to no Other Company in the United States.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS COMPANY IS upon the Mutual Benefit System—the accumulated profits going to the assured.

This company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character or anything equivalent.

Thirty days' of grace are allowed on all renewed premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

No higher rate of premium charged for stationary Engineers, Conductors, Baggage Masters, Mail Agents, nor in consequence of change of employment after the policy is issued.

Notes are not required by this Company, but a loan may be obtained on the policy for one third of the annual premium, which is cancelled by the profits applied as dividends.

Joint policies, including man and wife, are issued by this Company, and the amount insured is payable to the survivor on the death of either.

Our dividend, January 1st, 1866, was 45 per cent.

Dividends are declared annually, and paid on settlement of 4th. Annual Premium, on all our plans upon the full amount of premiums received.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

All policies issued by this Company are non-forfeiting, after two, in some instances, and three annual payments in others.

The per centage of premium receipts in 1865, over 1864, was 251 per cent; which is nearly double that of any other New York company.

Policies incontestable from any cause except on account of fraud.

For insurance in this Company apply to

F. H. CAMERON,
Agent for State of North Carolina, Wilmington.
or
SEATON GALES,
July 4-280-eod3m Agent for Raleigh.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

NEWBERN, N. C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MECHANICS' Tools and supplies. General Hardware. Guano, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Paint Oil, Roofing &c., &c.

mar 30-199-1t

DR. WM. LITTLE,

HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Raleigh and its vicinity.

OFFICE, at Col. Geo. Little's.

Raleigh, July 3-278-1m

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO!

We have just received a very choice article of

Extra Sun Cured Chewing Tobacco,

Superior to that announced a week ago. Try it by all means.

JENKINS & PERRY.

July 2-277-tf

CORN! CORN!!

1500 Bus. prime White Corn—heavy and clean.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO

June 17-264-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WM. H. CROW, GEN'L AGENT

OF THE ÆTNA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA, South of the James: Takes pleasure in presenting the following official

ADDRESS TO THE

MEMBERS.

July 1st. Assetts $6,000,000.00.

There are at present about 700 gentlemen and ladies, citizens of North Carolina who are members of the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Since I have been Agent in this State, I have paid out to lawful representatives of deceased members $20,000, and $5,000 more will be paid in a few days to the representatives of the late Col. Jno. F. Sanders, of Johnston Co., N. C.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MARCH, 1867.

We call especial attention to the success of the Ætna Life Insurance Company during the year 1866. We also have the satisfaction to state that its income during the months of January and February of this year has been double that of corresponding months of last year, while losses and expenses have been proportionally less. We hope to maintain this ratio of increase during the balance of this year, which will give your Company SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUAL REVENUE. We appeal to each policy-holder to add his influence, and use every effort for the continued success of the Company, as upon this, and a wise and economical management, depend the amount of dividends to be returned to him.

The Officers and Agents of the Company have done, and are doing, everything in their power to make the ÆTNA THE GREATEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. This we can and will do if you will give us your influence. You can do this by resolving to get some of your friends to insure in the Ætna, and if you cannot fully post them up, send their names to the Agent and he will take pleasure in calling upon them. By so doing, you can put your influence to practical use.

THE DIVIDEND FOR 1867 IS FIFTY PER CENT.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE,

STOCK COMPANY.

YEAR.	POLICIES ISSUED.	RECEIPTS.
1861	580	$78,533,67
1862	804	94,878,07
1863	1,822	199,902,40
1864	4,577	980,758,52
1865	8,815	1,686,813,61
1866	14,032	3,521,930,80

At the same ratio of increase for balance of this year as up to March 1st, the business of 1867 will be, Policies 22,000. Receipts $7,000,000.00.

This rapid and unexampled progress has been attained in the face of the most energetic competition ever experienced. A few rival Companies and agents are making great efforts, by printed circulars (some of them anonymous) and otherwise, to disparage the Ætna Life Insurance Co., and check its progress. Its management is assailed, its plan of operations falsified, and the press employed to prejudice the public mind, destroy confidence, and retard the Company's rapidly increasing business.

These rivals profess great interest in behalf of the insuring public. Their conduct would be more in keeping with motives so unselfish and honorable, did they confine their remarks to the discussion of *principles*, rather than descend to the use of incorrect statements and abusive and slanderous attacks upon this Company. The false cloak so often used is too thin to hide their *real* motive, and the intended injury can do us no harm. The *success of the Ætna Life*, which is the *real* cause of this jealousy and bad temper, has been honorably obtained, and without assailing other institutions. *The names of rival Companies are not found in its circulars, nor a word to the prejudice of any particular Company.*—Could we think any other course honorable, the past has been too successful to warrant a change in this regard, and enables us to advise *others* to depend entirely upon their *own merits* rather than try to build upon assumed faults of others.

Least silence should be construed against us, we take this occasion, in our annual circular to Policy-holders, to say that, in our opinion, *their money* and our time are not for newspaper or other controversy, and while our Patrons and Friends may not expect us to publish special answers to attacks that may be made upon the Company, the officers and agents are ever ready and willing to give full and satisfactory information. In so doing, the *merits* of the Ætna Life are sufficient, and we have no occasion in return to assail others, use *their* errors as *our* shield, or endevor to interfere with the relations existing between *other* Companies and *their* policy-holders.

Some rivals state that the Ætna pays a large amount of dividend to its Stockholders, in face of the reports of the Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts to the contrary (which can be seen at our office.)

The force of this statement of our rivals is also destroyed by the fact that very few Companies have so low ratio of expense and disbursements to income as the Ætna, (excluding dividends to Policy-holders,) and when we consider, in connection with this, that

1st. Over one-half of the Ætna's business for 1866 was *new* business;

2d. That the Ætna increased its business in a greater ratio than any other Company;

3d. That the principal expense in *Life Insurance* is upon *new* business;

It is evident that no Company can pay better dividends to Policy-holders, and few will ever, probably, equal the Ætna.

The entire profits on the Mutual plan, except six per cent. annually on capital, ($150,000,) belong to the insured, and are divided among them every year. See page 20 of pamphlet.

The Ætna offers to the insured, the following advantages over a *purely* mutual Company.

1st. The additional security of the CAPITAL.

2d. The GUARANTEE of its permanent success in the careful supervision of its business by the directors and stockholders *which their pecuniary interest will secure.*

3rd. ECONOMY in management, as the general expenses of the Company are divided between the departments.

4th. All the benefits of dividends, and

5th. None of the liabilities usual in mutual insurance.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has over 37,000 influential Members, well pleased with the Company, and an Annual Revenue of *over Three and One-half Millions of Dollars.*

It received over *Fourteen Thousand Members* in 1866.

It has a present ratio of increase which will give an accession of *Twenty-Two Thousand Members* and *Seven Millions of Dollars Income* in 1867.

It has over *Five Millions of Dollars* safely invested at interest.

It has nearly *One Million Dollars* surplus above all liabilities including present value of all Policies.

It pays *Fifty per cent.* annual Dividend to Policy-holders, *two years sooner* on Life Table than most leading Companies.

Of the entire business done by all the Life Companies reporting to the States of Massachusetts and New York, for the year 1866,

The Ætna issued nearly *one-tenth* of the entire number of Policies.

But one Company issued as great a number of New Polices as the Ætna in 1866, and in the two years of 1865 and 1866 combined, it exceeded even that one, and with *less per cent. disbursements* in losses and expenses.

The average increase was about 68 per cent. while the Ætna's was 120 per cent.

The per-centage of all disbursements for the years 1865 and 1866 combined, was less in the Ætna than in any other leading Company.

It *is just to all Companies*, in comparing the per cent. expense, to take into consideration the ratio of new business; for the larger the new business the greater the ratio of expense will naturally be for that year.

The average losses in the Companies were $13.32 to each $100 income. The Ætna's were only $8.73 to each $100 income.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR 1866.

Received for Premiums and Interest during year	$3,556,236.70
Disbursements, Losses, Expenses and Taxes	1,191,225.89
Increase in Assets	$2,365,010 81
Assets, January, 1866	2,036 823.05

Dividend, 1867—50 per cent.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1867, $4,401,833.86.

14,032 new policies were issued during the year 1866.

DIVIDENDS.

Taking into consideration the amount of dividends declared and paid to Policy-holders by the Ætna heretofore (50 per cent.), the time and manner of paying the same, the per cent. of losses and expenses to receipts, economy of management, care in selecting lives, increase of business, and ability to make and pay future dividends to the insured, the Ætna is equalled by few and surpassed by no Company.

"A policy of Life Assurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is time our people understood and practised more generally Life Assurance."—FRANKLIN.

AT THIS DAY the above is not only true, but a Life Policy is the CHEAPEST AND SAFEST way of making a certain provision for OLD AGE.

The Ætna makes Non-forfeiting Endowment Policies, payable in case of death; also, payable on attaining a specified age, thus making provision for *death and old age.* The premiums may be paid in one payment, or in five or ten annual payments until the policy is due. It is a good investment; for the policy-holder will receive a dividend for every year his policy exists, which will in some cases amount to more than the premiums paid the Company.

Policies issued upon all the other approved plans.

July 2-277-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

OPEN JUNE 1.

This favorite and delightful watering-place, having undergone thorough renovation, is prepared to receive visitors. The owners have made every effort in the outfit and equipment to render the place more than ever attractive to those in quest of recreation, while to the invalid its medicinal waters hold out new hopes of health. It may be confidently claimed for them that they have in a great many cases relieved, and in many more cases cured, the following diseases: SCROFULA, and many chronic CUTANEOUS diseases; CHRONIC THRUSH, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, AFFECTIONS of KIDNEY and BLADDER, and PILES; and, in connection with the Hot Baths, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

As an appetizer, a tonic, and general restorative to an enfeebled constitution, it is perhaps unrivalled amongst mineral waters. The proprietors have engaged for the approaching season

A VERY SUPERIOR BAND OF MUSIC,

both for the LAWN and the BALL-ROOM.

THE BILLIARD AND BOWLING SALOONS,

both for ladies and gentlemen, will be found in more complete order than ever before.

From the very extensive preparations now making at all the leading Virginia Springs, a heavy travel is anticipated, and, we think, will be attracted. It shall be the aim of the undersigned to keep their establishment FULLY UP TO THE FOREMOST; and they hope to see a renewal of the social re-unions which in former years lent such a charm to these mountain retreats.

Passengers by the Virginia Central railroad get off the cars at GOSHEN Depot. Eight (8) miles of staging over a smooth road lands them at the Springs.

BOARD, $3.50 PER DAY; $80 PER MONTH.

We have secured the efficient services of Captain WILLIAM H. SALE, so long and favorably known to the public, in connection with these Springs.

FRAZIER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.

PERCIEL, LADD & CO., Richmond;
A. R. RUCKER, Lynchburg;
COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore;
HOOKMAN & CO., New York;
Agents for sale of the Water and Mass or Salts.

May 25-246-6w

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MONROE COUNTY, W. VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th. July, when the railroad will be run to Covington;
and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, *via* stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(FORMERLY STRIBLING'S.)

Route *via* Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

Route *via* Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

COTTON GINS, THRESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, &c.

HORACE L. EMORY & SON'S UNIVERSAL Cotton Gins and Condensers, Georgia, and Pratts' Cotton Gins, E. Whitmans & Son's and St. Clairs & Co. Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Montgomery's Wheat Fans, Grant's Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Snaths, Gleaners, Mowers and Reapers.

We are Agents for the sale of all the above, and can furnish parties in want upon short notice, at manufacturer's prices.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Manufacture of and Dealers in Agricultural Implements.

Raleigh, N. C., June 8-256-tf

Progress and Standard copy.

BY PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Fourth Great Auction Sale,

BY CATALOGUE.

ON Tuesday, the 9th. day of July (and continuing on Wednesday the 10th.) at our Store, 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., we will sell by Catalogue, a large selection of choice and seasonable goods, embracing

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

including Sugar and Coffee, Wines, Liquors, &c.

25 HHDS. AND CRATES OF

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily Sentinel* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
One quarter column	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. H. Cunningim, of the North Carolina Publishing Company, announces an extensive and valuable stock of Stationery, Books, &c., at the old stand of the North Carolina Book Store.

North America Life Insurance Company: Seaton Gales, Agent, Raleigh. This is one of the very first and most reliable institutions in the country, and possesses many advantages, which will be fully made known on application to the local Agent.

Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern: Labor Saving Pump, Builders' Materials, &c.

Washing Machines, &c.: James M. Towles, Agent.

St. James' Hotel, New Orleans: W. A. Hurd, of New Orleans, and W. F. Corkery, late of the Spotswood, Richmond, Proprietors.

Prints, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.: Geo. T. Cooke, Fayetteville Street.

DR. MASON'S SCHOOL.—The Rev. Dr. Mason's School for boys will be resumed on Wednesday, the 17th. inst. A limited number of pupils will be received.

BASE-BALL CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates from the several Base Ball Clubs of this State assembled in this City on yesterday. We learn that but few Clubs were represented,—probably not a sufficient number to warrant any action.

INNS.—We learn that the Board of Commissioners, on Friday night, licensed David Lewis, N. V. Denton and Backlan & Laswell, as inn keepers, having the right to retail spirituous liquors. That makes seven "*inns*" we have in Raleigh,—we presume about a sufficient number to accommodate the thirsty and hungry public. Our City Fathers will bear in mind that Gen. Sickles' order is very rigid. It is true the Radical City Council of Newbern have manufactured inns by the wholesale, but then "some folks" can do things which "other folks" can't.

"Inns," under the new regime, are destined to become as popular as they were in the days of Addison and Shenstone. The latter thus wrote (we quote from memory) of his unhappy experience in the world at large or his happy experience in "inns"—which?

> "Whoe'er has traveled earth's dull round,
> Whate'er the climes he may have seen,
> Will sigh to think that he has found
> His warmest welcome *at an inn*."

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The following additional donations have been made, at the banking house of Jno. G. Williams & Co., for the relief of the suffering poor of this City, in reply to the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Crowder, viz: Cash (Orange Co.) $5; B. F. Moore $10; Gen. W. R. Cox and K. P. Battle, Esq., 150 lbs. of Bacon each; G. W. Blacknall, Kittrell's, $15; E. W. Farley, Washington City, $15; Wm. Primrose, $5.

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, of the South Carolina Conference, says the *Episcopal Methodist*, preached two excellent sermons in the Methodist Church, in this city, on last Sabbath.

NORTH CAROLINIANS ABROAD.—A correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* gives a pleasant account of a social meeting of "ex rebs" at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore.—Among others stopping there is Major B. C. Manly, of this City.

D. G. McRAE, Esq.—It is rumored that a Military Commission has been appointed to convene in this City, by the District Commander, in a short time, for the trial of D. G. McRae, Esq., and Capt. Toler, of Fayetteville. Of the case of Capt. Toler, we know nothing, but we had supposed, from the general tenor of the statements we hear from Fayetteville, that Mr. McRae's case would involve no difficulty, and that a simple enquiry into his conduct would satisfy all parties of his innocence.

ONE REB EQUAL TO THREE YANKS.—We can afford now to laugh at the old saying of one Southern man being equal to five Northerners. It was a pardonable boast, and actually the sequel came very nigh proving it true. Of course nobody of sense ever thought of it, except as an abstract question, at the time it was made, but a day or two since it was very nearly established.

Three Federal soldiers, Yankees of course—they are not afraid of the term, and we will give it them—met a young man of Richmond, who had been with "Uncle Robert" on the line. Said they, "If you won't keep away from a certain place we will give you a confounded good trouncing."—"You'r my men," said he, "and I will lick you all three, if you give me a fair chance." "Nuff sed," was the reply.

They went out into the country, pulled off their jackets, and in a very few minutes Johnny Reb had made good his boast, for the three Bill Yanks were all placed *hors du combat*. To their honor, be it said, they showed pair play, and there was no gouging. So Johnny Reb still stands three to one by the last accounts from Bill Yank.—*Rich. Examiner.*

STATE ITEMS.

——HORRIBLE MURDER IN JONES COUNTY.—FIVE PERSONS MURDERED.—The Newbern *Republican*, received on yesterday, records a most diabolical massacre by a gang of negroes, in the county of Jones. The heart sickens and faints at the horrible details. The *Republican* says:

"Intelligence reached our city on Saturday morning, of the murder of Mr. Richard Reeves Foscue and wife at their residence on Island creek, in Jones county, about ten miles from this city and within nine miles of Pollocksville, on the Beaufort road. A detachment of United States soldiers was at once sent to the scene of the murder by Maj. J. J. Van Horn, of this post.

Our reporter arrived at Mr. Foscue's house on Saturday evening, and learned the following as the facts in the case: On Friday afternoon three colored men came on the premises and demanded money of the ladies in the house, which was occupied at the time by Mr. Foscue and wife, their two daughters and two grand children. Failing to get money from the ladies they took Miss Foscue, Mrs. Owen Witty, and the two children, to the smoke-house, and there shot them. Mrs. Owen Witty, Mr. Foscue's daughter, and an infant child of Mrs Witty's, were killed instantly, while Miss Foscue was slightly wounded and left by the murderers, they evidently thinking her dead.—Miss Foscue will no doubt recover from her injuries. A grand child of Mr. Foscue's, the child of Mr. Martin Brock, was shot while in Miss Foscue's arms, and died a few hours afterwards from the injury. After murdering the ladies it seems the murderers tied Mr. Foscoe to a post near his smoke-house, where they stripped him of clothing, cruelly and horribly beat him, and finally killed him by striking him on the head with a maul. The wretches then proceeded to the house and completed their horrid work by murdering Mrs. Foscue. They then ransacked the house, where they obtained a small amount of money, after which they left.

As soon as the murderers were gone, Miss Brock with difficulty got out of the smoke house, and taking the Brock child with her, made her way to a neighbor's house, where she arrived at daybreak on Saturday. The house in which the murder was committed is some three or four miles from any other habitation. As soon as intelligence reached the neighbors, Mr. Wm. Foy dispatched messengers to Newbern and Pollocksville, asking for aid in pursuing the fugitive murderers.

Mr. Barrus, special Magistrate of Jones county, appointed Mr. John Pearce, formerly of Newbern, as special coroner for the occasion, who, after summoning a jury, proceeded to the place of the murder and held an inquest, at which the above facts were elicited. The soldiers sent from Newbern were already at the place when the Coroner arrived. Immediately after the inquest, they started in pursuit of the murderers. Col. J. W. Whitford having volunteered his aid as guide.

It is to be hoped that the demons who perpetrated this more than hellish outrage may be overtaken.

Mr. and Mrs. Foscue were both over 60 years of age, and neither they nor the young ladies could offer any resistance to the robbers; yet the fiends seem to have thirsted for blood, and thus cruelly butchered five helpless fellow creatures. Our reporter describes the scene at the house as most horrible. Mr. Foscue was found dead, still tied to the post, his hands pinioned behind him with the marks of violence on his naked body. Mrs. Whitty and her child were lying drenched in blood in the smoke-house, and Mrs. Foscue was dead upon her bed in the house. Mr. Foscue was a quiet, upright citizen, who, with his family, was much loved and respected by all who knew them. These murders have thrown a gloom over the entire neighborhood. We sincerely hope that no means will be spared to bring the authors of the massacre to justice."

——The *Journal of Commerce* learns that the Sheriff of Craven has been suspended by the military authorities, for refusing to head a posse to look for the murderers of the Foscue family in Jones County. The Sheriff stated his reason to be that it was out of his county, and therefore not under his jurisdiction.

——Gen. Sickles has made an appointment of civil officers for the town of Swansboro, Onslow County.

——A difficulty between Thomas Pratt, white, and James Norcum, colored, in Chowan County, on the 24th. ult., resulted in the killing, by shooting, of the latter by the former. Pratt was arrested, refused bail, and is now in jail at Edenton.

——The Elizabeth City *Transcript* speaks despondently of the prospects of the crops in that section. It says:

"Since the storm, we understand that whole fields of corn and cotton were either totally destroyed or injured to such an extent that the owners, in many instances, have discharged their hands, believing that the yield would not be sufficient to compensate the laborers. Verily, this looks like something worse than political oppression—it savors much of famine."

——The hotel at Nag's Head has been greatly improved and is now open for the reception of visitors. A large attendance of health and pleasure seekers is expected.

——The Sheriff of New Hanover, in compliance with Gen. Order No. 54, has compiled reports of the crimes committed in that county, and prisoners confined, for each month from Jan. 1st. to the present time. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

"We find that there have been 23 crimes committed; during that time the offenders in 5 of the cases having been discharged for various reasons stated in the report. The report of the number of prisoners confined in jail includes those in confinement at the first of the month, and is as follows, together with a statement of the charges for which they stand committed: For murder 1, rape 1, forgery 1, assault and battery 6, larceny 23, manslaughter 1, horse stealing 2, burglary and larceny 1, affray 1, burglary 4; making a total of 41. Of this number some few have been discharged or released on their own recognizance, having either served the time of their imprisonment, or it having been considered more expedient to release them from custody."

——Gen. Sickles has issued the following Circular:

HEADQ'RS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., June 21, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

I. Whenever the geographical limits of a County in North Carolina or District in South Carolina are so extensive as to render it impracticable for the Sheriffs to perform promptly the duties required of him by paragraph II, General Order, No. 34, the Sheriff will assign Deputy Sheriffs to the performance of those duties in sub-districts, parishes, or beats, to be by him defined, and report his action to the Provost Marshal General. Upon the approval by the Provost Marshal General of such assignments, the officer so assigned will make the investigations and reports required in the above cited order to be made by Sheriffs, and will be held accountable for the prompt and efficient performance of such duties within the limits of said sub-district, parish or beat.

II. Sheriffs and other civil officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, will, for all services performed under the requirements of military orders, render to the Provost Marshal General's Office monthly accounts properly attested under oath, where they will be audited and payment ordered by the proper authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

——The Wilmington *Journal* records the following novelty:

"We learn from a gentleman whose statement is to be relied on, that a miniature rice plantation was seen floating down with the current on the broad bosom of the old Cape Fear past this city yesterday morning. This plantation, as we have termed it, consisted of the turf or topmost soil of a portion of some rice field above this city, about sixty feet in diameter, out of which the rice was growing finely.

This sight was witnessed by a number of gentlemen, all of whom agreed that it was the most novel ever beheld in this section of country. Some planter has evidently been robbed of a portion of his land and growing crop by the encroachment of the waters, and it will in all probability be cast ashore again many miles distant from its original location."

HELPER'S BOOK.

The New York *Tribune*, in a notice of Helper's new book in which the negro race is brutally abused, refers to the volume which Helper published in 1857 under the title of "The Impending Crisis." That volume, the *Tribune* says, "secured a very large sale" at the North, on account of the sentiments it diffused. It was a bitter villification of slaveholders, and in that was very agreeable to the abolitionists. But this was not all. "He took no pains,"—says the *Tribune*,—"to conceal in his 'Crisis' his scornful hate of the blacks." We are bound to suppose that this, too, was very grateful to the multitudes who bought his book. Hatred alike of the slaveholder and the African, was the actuating sentiment of abolitionism.

In proof of the favor with which Helper's beastly assaults on both white and black in the South were received, we refer to the numerous Northern citizens in high places, who endorsed it at the time. Subscriptions were taken up for distributing a hundred thousand copies of a compend, gratuitously. Mr. Seward, in a published letter, June 28th, 1857, said, "I have read it with deep attention. It seems to me a work of *great merit*, rich, yet accurate in statistical information and logical analysis." Sixty-eight abolition members of Congress certified that they "*conditionally endorse*" the scheme of scattering Helper's book broadcast over the land. Among these endorsers were Speaker Colfax, Senator Sherman and F. E. Spinner, (whose name is on all the Treasury notes.) Among those who also earnestly recommended the circulation of the book, were Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed and John C. Underwood.

We have seen how the *Tribune* now says, that the book thus warmly endorsed by these men "took no pains to conceal * * *scornful hate of the blacks.*" And we quoted a few days ago from the book itself, where it denounced the negroes as an "abominable" and "odious" race "who ought to be hurled headlong from the fair face of the earth." These were the sentiments which, in 1857, the abolitionists were so loudly applauding;—hatred of black and white alike. This was the book they were printing and scattering by the hundred thousand. Is it any wonder that the Northern people, thus poisoned against the negroes, refuse to allow the handful of colored persons among them to vote? Is it not palpable that their impositions upon the South, are out of no love for the negro? And yet many of our colored people are permitting themselves to be deceived and led by the ears, by these men, who have united in declaring them an "odious" and abominable" race, who ought to be swept off the face of the earth! Instead of making common cause with their neighbors, they are letting such men as Underwood, who endorsed Helper's abuse of them a few years ago, set them against those with whom they ought to be on friendly terms, and whose local interests are the same with theirs.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

Gent's ready made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS,
AT COST
For thirty days only,
at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-tf

YOUR LAST CHANCE!

Only two more cases of those find CALF BOOTS at $4,00, at M. ROSENBAUM'S.
July 2-277-tf

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
FRANKLIN Co., N. C.

The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
T. M. JONES,
June 10-258-tf President.

Henderson Collegiate Institute.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THE third session of this Institution will begin on the 15th, July 1867.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance, the balance on 1st. October:)

Primary Department, (Currency)	$20.00
Higher English	$25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

Board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., per month $16.50.

For Circular, address,
FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
June 26-271-3aw1m Principal.

BRASS PAD LOCKS, FOR DOG COLLARS.
J. BROWN,
June 29-271-tf With HART & LEWIS.

CORN.

1,500 Bushels Corn for sale.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
July 1-276-tf Wholesale Grocers.

RICHMOND ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Evening Dispatches.

A QUORUM IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

There is a quorum in both Houses to-day.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The City Comptroller refuses to pay the officers appointed by Flanders. His refusal is based upon Stanbery's opinion.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 3.

The *Star* and *Herald*, noticing Napoleon's speech, ridicules his idea of liberty.

The *Times* and *Post* pity Maximilian and denounce the cruelty of Juarez.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

RIO JANEIRO, June 18.

The Paraguayans attacked the allied camp on the Parana, and were repulsed with great loss.

Brazil has ordered 5,000 breech loaders from the United States.

NEW YORK, July 3

Private intelligence from Colombia, of 19th ult., reports that Mosquera was captured on the 9th, by his own guard, while returning to his residence from dining with Acosta.

Acosta led the movement and assumes the Governorship until a President is elected.

His principal officer has arrived at New Orleans in the Rapidan.

Thursday Morning Dispatches.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN,—BRUTAL AND INFAMOUS POLICY.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3, P. M.

The following particulars concerning Maximilian have been received:

The trial of Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon ended on the 14th. They were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the sentence for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 A. M. Maximilian was shot in front, the Mexican Generals in the back.

All Colonels are sentenced to six years imprisonment; Lieutenant-Colonels to five years, and minor officers to two years. Brigadiers and exceptional officers are to be tried by Court-Martial.

The City of Mexico was surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note, with directions as to the disposition of prisoners, saying "native prisoners you will transfer to your own command or put at liberty according to circumstances; foreign prisoners you will retain for further disposition."

Both Liberal and Imperial papers at Brownsville condemn the execution. The *Ranchero* is in full mourning. The Governor of Matamoras, on the reception of the news, had all the bells rung and rockets fired, and sent official information of the fact to Gen. Reynolds.

Escobedo writes from Queretaro, officially: "By the execution of the master-trainers, I have made terror the order of the day. I have imposed large contributions on the rich or confiscated their property; where I could not do it myself, my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country."

FROM WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, July 3.

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen request, through the papers, that all business be suspended to-morrow.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Senator Sherman sailed for the city of Paris. He denounces Stanberry's Opinion as an attempt to annul the acts of Congress.

THE SURRATT TRIAL—REVENUE—JUSTICE WAYNE.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Charles Wood, a barber, testified that he shaved Surratt here on the day before the assassination.

Frank W. Heaton testified to seeing a person looking like the prisoner in the Front Theatre on the night of the assassination.

T. B. Rhodes testifies having seen the prisoner at a theatre during the day of the assassination.

Internal Revenue to-day $1,500,000.

Justice Wayne is sinking.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION—FIRST DAY.

In the Senate thirty four members answered to their names.

Four bills explanatory of the Reconstruction act were introduced.

Mr. Wilson's provides that all offices held under authority of the Rebel State governments be declared vacant in thirty days after the passage of this act. The commanding Generals may then fill them, by the continuance of those in office or the appointment of others, or they may order elections.

Boards of registration shall have power to reject registration to those suspected of wishing to evade the requirements of the law, to take testimony, and, within twenty days after the completion of registration, may erase names wrongfully registered.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's authorizes the Commanders to suspend or remove the State officers and validates acts heretofore in accordance with the above.

Mr. Edmunds' is similar, except that the District Commanders' acts are subject to the approval of the General of the armies.

Mr. Drake's consists of twelve sections.

Mr. Sumner introduced some characteristic bills.

After appointing a Committee to wait on the President, the Senate adjourned to Friday.

House.—One hundred and twenty members answered to their names.

The Speaker announced the first business to swear in new members.

The Kentucky delegation approached the Speaker's stand, when Mr. Schenck rose to a point of order, and said that he had in his possession a protest of Samuel McKee, against John Young Brown being admitted, and affidavit that he had assisted in the rebellion.

Mr. Eldridge said that he had made a similar protest against Stokes, when the Speaker decided that the proceedings could not be interrupted.—He hoped the same ruling would prevail now.

The Speaker said the gentleman must have misunderstood him.

The Clerk proceeded to read the protest and affidavits.

Mr. Logan presented a similar protest against Mr. Trimble.

Mr. Bingham presented one against Mr. Knott.

Mr. Logan offered the following:

WHEREAS, There is good reason to believe that in the election recently held in the State of Kentucky, for members to the 40th. Congress, the legal and loyal voters in the several Districts of the said State have been overawed and prevented from a true expression of their will and choice at the polls, by those who have sympathized with or actually participated in the late rebellion:—and that such elections were carried by the votes of such disloyal and returned rebels;

And whereas, it is alleged that several of the Representatives elect from that State are disloyal, therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of all the members elect from the State of Kentucky shall be referred to the Committee on elections, to report at as early a day as practicable. And that pending the report of said Committee, none of said members shall be allowed to take the oath of office, or be admitted to seats as such.

After a long debate, and the exceeding of Adams, from the seventh District, from the action of this resolution, it was adopted,—thus killing eight Democratic votes.

A committee was appointed to consider what further legislation is necessary on reconstruction.

Adjourned to Friday.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 3.

The first lot of new wheat sold to-day at $2 60. The colored majority registered in the lower ward to-day reached 333.

The Mayor issues a proclamation to-morrow, recommending the general observance of the Fourth of July, as the best evidence that Richmond can give to the whole country of the loyalty of her citizens, and to convince Congress that no more legislation is necessary.

REGISTRATION.

SAVANNAH, July 3.

The registration Board has received instructions to register all who can take the oath. The Board invites applicants that a few days back were refused, to call again.

140 whites and 159 blacks registered to-day.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 3, P. M.

Flour declining. State $6,60@$10,75. Southern $9,35@$15,25.

Corn quiet. Mixed Western $1,05@$1,10.

Pork $21,37.

Cotton quiet. Sales 1300 bales, 26@26½.

Naval stores heavy.

Gold $1,38½.

BALTIMORE, July 3, P. M.

Cotton dull. Low Middling 24@24½.

Corn advancing. White $1,06@$1,12.

Mess Pork. City $21½; Western $22½.

WILMINGTON, July 3.

Spirits Turpentine weak, 57½. Rosin steady, $2,60@$5,30.

LIVERPOOL, July 3, P. M.

Cotton closed weak. Middling Uplands 10½@10¾. Orleans 11@11¼. Sales 8,000 bales.

A SALT LAKE JOKE.—The Salt Lake *Vidette* says: "A wayfarer dropped into the Occidental Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday, to get a square meal. Having planted himself in a chair at one of the tables, he was confronted by the waiter with: 'What'll you have?' The hungry one fastened his eyes on the *attache le soup*, and said: 'What have you got that's good?' 'Oh, we've roast beef, corn beef, roast mutton, boiled mutton, fried ham and broiled curlew.' 'What is curlew?' said the stranger. 'Curlew? why, curlew is a bird something like a snipe.' 'Did it fly?' 'Yes.' 'Did it have wings?' 'Yes.' 'Then I don't want any curlew in mine; anything that had wings and could fly and didn't leave this hard country, I don't want for dinner.'"

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

REV. D. R. BRUTON, A. M., PRESIDENT, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

JOHN M. DAVIS, A. M., Professor in Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

——, Professor in Natural Sciences.

Mrs. NANNIE S. DAVIS, Teacher in English Literature and Assistant in Music.

Miss THEO. A. WELFARE, Teacher of French and Assistant in English.

Miss CARRIE M. BUTORER, Teacher in Music.

——, Teacher in Oil Painting, Drawing &c.

Mrs. M. W. DAVIS, Matron.

The Fall Term of the next Collegiate year will commence on Thursday, 30th. of July, and close 20 weeks thereafter.

For Catalogue, giving full particulars, address the President.

June 28-274-4w

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON N. C.

THE *fifty third* session of this Institution will commence on the 17th. of July, with a full corps of experienced and efficient instructors.

The course of study extensive, instruction thorough and systematic. Government parental, and attention paid to refinement of taste and manners; as well as to developing the intellect and storing the mind. Warrenton is noted for healthfulness; and a favorite resort of persons from the Eastern part of the State, during the sickly seas n.

Pupils received at all stages of the session, and boarded through vacation if desired. For Circulars, and further particulars address either Rev. M. M. MARSHALL, Miss. M. J. WILCOX, or Rev. Wm. HODGES, D. D.

June 21-267-d2m

KITTRELLS SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE,

(WITHIN TWO HOURS RIDE OF RALEIGH, AND A HALF MILE OF KITTRELL'S DEPOT, RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.)

THE next Session will open on the 17th. July. The Catalogue for the past scholastic year shows 178 boarders, which fact speaks for itself as to the popularity of the School.

Terms moderate and accommodating. Every room has been renewed. New mattresses &c., &c. C. B. RIDDICK, President.

Kittrells Springs, N. C.

June 21-267-1m*

YADKIN COLLEGE AND

B. F. SEMINARY,

Davidson County, N. C.

THE above Institutions will open, in buildings a mile apart, August 1st. 1867.

The President of the Institutions will be assisted by the necessary Teachers.

The duties of the two schools are positively distinct.

Students can board with private families, if they prefer. Our boarding-houses and offices have been re-arranged, so as to insure comfort.

Books, clothing, &c., kept on hand, near by, for accommodation at a small per cent.

The President hopes to be able to enter ten young men from ten different counties for the next session, and perhaps longer, and wait with them until they can pay by teaching or otherwise. They must be over twenty, sound in body, and willing to observe certain rules, a copy of which they will receive on application.

EXPENSES FOR A SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Tuition, from $5.00 to $20 00. Payment in advance.
Board, $45.00.
Entrance, $1.00.
Board is $10.00, if paid by the month.
For further information, address,
Rev. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
July 3-278-dawawlaw4w. President.

MISS MANGUM'S PRIVATE SCHOOL.

The tenth Session of Miss Mangum's School for Young Ladies, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, will commence on the 1st. of August, 1867.

For Circulars, address,
Miss M. P. MANGUM,
Care of Dr. J. F. CAIN,
June 13-260-6w Hillsboro, N. C.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY,

Will resume duties on 22d. July 1867. Tuition per session from $14 to $21.

Board per month $12 to $15. For Circulars address, GEO. W. NEAL, A. M. Principal.

June 27-272-tf

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

The Fall Session will begin July 8th. 1867.

TERMS, (per Session of 21 weeks:) Board with the Principals (washing, lights and towels not included) $75,00
English Tuition, 20,00
Latin, Greek and French, each extra 5,00
Circulars sent on application.
M. S. DAVIS, } Principals.
R. F. SHEPHERD. }

June 14-262-tf

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

HILLSBORO, N. C.

MISSES NASH AND MISS KOLLOCK, PRINCIPALS.

The Fall Term of 1867 will open on the 26th. July, and continue twenty weeks.

Circulars forwarded on application.

June 3-253-3m*

DR. WILSON'S SCHOOL,

MELVILLE, ALAMANCE Co., N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence July 18th.

For circular, apply to either of the Principals.
REV. A. WILSON, D. D., } Principals.
DR. JNO. WILSON, }

June 14-262-2awlwdaaw

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. H. G. HILL, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session opens Thursday, the 25th. July 1867.

Circulars forwarded upon application.

June 19-265-2aw6w

BELMONT SCHOOL,

Granville County, N. C.

The FALL SESSION of 1867 begins July 11th.

Boys arriving at Henderson, N. C. at the proper time, will find prompt conveyance.

For Circulars, address,
R. H. GRAVES,
June 28-273-2wdaw1m Oxford, N. C.

NO 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

IN STORE,

50 Boxes Window Glass 8x10 and upwards.
40 Cooking Stoves.
Kerosene Oil by the barrel or retail.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, June 22-268-tf For HART & LEWIS.

DRY GOODS.

HOME AGAIN.

ISAAC GETTINGER

is now in full receipt of his Spring and Summer stock of

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS,

They will be sold at a very small advance on

FIRST COST.

The Millinery business will be carried on by

MRS. GETTINGER,

in all its branches, she having been North herself and visited the first Millinery establishments in the country, laid in her own stock in person and besides that, having a thorough knowledge of the business, will be enabled to suit one and all from *the rich to the poor.*

Opening day for Spring and Summer Bonnets will be on the 19th. day of April, to which all her lady friends are respectfully invited.

We are also introducing a new style HOOP-SKIRT called the

ODESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT,

a skirt far superior to anything that has ever been brought to this country. We ask an inspection of the same. You will not regret a walk to No. 48 Fayetteville Street.

April 4-269-3m

ARRIVED AT LAST.

T. Miles & Sons' fine French Calf Boots.
Fine French Calf Gaiters,
" " " Oxford Ties,
" " Lasting " "
Ladies Gaiters and Bootees,
Children's, Misses and Boys shoes and gaiters at
April 29-223-tf GEO. T. COOKE'S.

HATS! HATS!!

Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
" Blk. Fine felt "
" White " " "
Cashmere and Wool "
A large stock of Straw Hats, for boys and men, selling at reduced prices at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-tf

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

A beautiful stock of Parasols, Umbrellas, small and large sizes, at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-tf

50 DOZ. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDkerchiefs, for sale Cheap at
GEO. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The largest and finest stock of Gents' Boots and Shoes that can be found in the city, at
G. T. COOKE'S.
April 29-224-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

STILL THEY COME AND GO!

NEW ARRIVALS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY THIRD SUPply of Spring and Summer Goods.

Just received 5,000 yds. of beautiful Spring and Summer CALICOES.

Just received 5,000 yds. Mohair MOZAMBIQUES and LENOS.

Just received 3,000 yds. Figured JACONETTS and LAWNS.

Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep no *time worn* or *shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods,—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

AT COST!!

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!!!

IN consequence of the daily decline of Goods, I have resolved to offer to the Public,

AT COST,

all of my fine and well selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
of every description
PRINTS,
of the newest patterns,
SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the most celebrated brands,
HATS and BONNETS,
of the latest styles,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.,
in great variety.
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c.
Together with a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
of the best make.
TRUNKS and VALISES,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Remember this is no humbug, as the above Goods will be sold

AT COST,

For thirty days only;
And you will not have another chance very soon to buy your goods as cheap.
Come one and all, and look at the prices for yourself.
M. ROSENBAUM,
Raleigh, July 2-277-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

WILL BE OPENED 1ST. OF JUNE, 1867.

The popular and far-famed WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, will be open the ensuing season for the accommodation of a large number of visitors, and will be kept in the best style by the Lessees, GEORGE L. PEYTON & CO., assisted by WILLIAM H. PEYTON, brother of the principal, both of whom are experienced hotel-keepers.

Near the White Sulphur is an excellent Chalybeate Spring.

Rosenberger's celebrated BRASS AND STRING BAND of Baltimore has been engaged for the season.

The rights of parties owning Cottages at these Springs will be respected upon their giving timely notice to the lessees of their purpose to occupy them.

The railroad will be completed to Covington by 1st. July; from thence to the Springs by stage, and a sufficiency of coaches will be provided to ensure comfort to passengers, as not over ten will go upon a single coach.

Cholera is unknown in the regions of the White Sulphur Springs.

GEO L. PETTON & CO.
June 1-252-6w

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN PROGRESS TO accommodate 100 additional Cadets in this Institution. Its well established character for its system of discipline and course of instruction commends it to the support of those who desire a thorough and practical education.

Information will be supplied by application to the undersigned.

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
my 18-w1ma2awt1Sept. Superintendent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER

$15,000,000,00

INCOME OVER $6,500,000.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The Largest Life Insurance Company in the World!

IT HAS NO STOCK CAPITAL; THE FIFTEEN Million Dollars all belong to the Policy holders, which now exceed 44,000, and not withstanding the payment of a sixty per cent dividend last year, there is now a surplus of over 6,000,000,00. It has had, through its entire history, the smallest average expenses, and, therefore, it is the safest and cheapest Life Insurance Company in existence.

"That Company in which the average expenses are the lowest and the rate of interest obtained on investments is the highest, (other things being equal,) affords life insurance at the least cost; also that Company is the safest in which the largest number is insured."

THAT COMPANY IS THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL.

This Company gives the Policy holder a credit or forbearance of one half his premium, and in case of early death, the dividends will always equal the number of out-standing credits.

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms. No extra charge made on policy holders living in this State.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,
General Agent for N. C.
Office with P. F. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.
June 15-261-1m

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

No. 8 Old Street

PETERSBURG, VA.;

BRANCH, SONS & CO.,

Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

BANKERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

Receive Money on Deposit, subject to sight checks, and allow interest on same as agreed upon; Negotiate Loans; Make Collections throughout the United States and buy and sell on commission, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., &c.

They also offer their services for the sale and purchase of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c.

Their senior, Thos. Branch, with an experience of thirty years in the commission trade, will give his personal attention to the Richmond house, and expects to give satisfaction to his old friends and all who may favor them with their patronage.

Cash advances made on consignments to them and to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, London, Antwerp and Bremen.

Guano, and other concentrated Manures, furnished to their regular customers. Special attention is given to the execution of Cotton purchases, by

THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg,
AND
BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

The Richmond House transmitting telegraphic orders to either house, as may be preferred.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Southern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are the present rates of our Petersburg House for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—the highest rates paid when notes are received.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	50
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	15
" Fayetteville

THE SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1867.

BABY ON THE PORCH.

Out on the porch, by the open door,
Sweet with roses, and cool with shade,
Baby is creeping over the floor—
Dear little winsome, blue-eyed maid.

All about her the shadows dance,
All above her the roses swing;
Sunbeams in the lattice glance,
Robins up in the branches sing.

Up at the blossoms her fingers reach,
Lisping her pleading in broken words,
Cooing away in her tender speech,
Songs like the twitter of nestling birds.

Creeping, creeping over the floor,
Soon my birdie will find her wings,
Flattering out at the open door,
Into the wonderful world of things.

From the Southern Farmer.

DISEASE OF SWINE.

Observing an inquiry in relation to a peculiar disease amongst hogs, I have determined, in compliance with your request, to suggest a remedy. The same symptoms appeared amongst my own hogs this fall, and some of them ultimately died. The malady was new to me, and the first one I saw affected with it, was to all appearance fatally diseased. It was my fine sow with young pigs, to which my servant, who attends to the hogs, called my attention. She was fat, and nursing a litter of eight pigs, but perfectly prostrate and unable to use her limbs. I was so well convinced that she would die, that I directed the pigs to be taken to the house to be fed and raised upon slop. Before leaving her, my servant suggested that he had seen hogs thus affected before, and that it was owing to the stoppage of a secretion which constantly runs out of the small holes on the inside of the fore legs of the animal. I examined them and found them close and dry. He took a stone and rubbed both legs over the holes until there was a discharge from them of a clear, oily fluid. Supposing that she would certainly die, the pigs were removed, and about four hours afterwards, I inquired whether they had been fed. To my surprise I learned that the sow was on her feet, and feeding, and that the pigs were returned to her. She has been perfectly well ever since. The first symptoms of the disease are such as Mr. Jones describes, to-wit: the loss of the use of the fore legs from the knee down. Those which are neglected, die—being unable to get food or water. The disease is not inflammatory, but seems to partake of the nature of a temporary paralysis. My hogs had been upon a pea field, and perhaps that circumstance may have rendered them liable to such a disease. I give the information which I have, believing that there should be no secrets amongst farmers. The remedy is simple and innocent. Rub the insides of the fore legs over those natural openings with a corn-cob, so as to excite them, and promote the discharge of the secretions.—By the way, much is lost by not observing and treating the experience of intelligent servants who have been long employed in the practical operations of our farms. To my hog feeder I am indebted for this piece of information, which has been of some value to me this fall, as some of my fattening hogs have been similarly affected, and by this treatment relieved.

Your friend and subscriber,
A. W. VENABLE.

NEGRO JURIES.

The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman residing in Houston, Texas, to his brother:

A negro man had hired himself to Mr. A. for $15 per month, and at the expiration of ten months sued Mr. A. for $150. A admitted the contract as alleged by the negro, and admitted that he (the negro) had worked for him the length of time for which the negro claimed wages. The case was submitted to the negro jury, under the charge of the Court, and to the astonishment of all present they brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $110. The judge told them he did not see how they could render such a verdict; that the negro plaintiff was clearly entitled, by the admission of Mr. A., to $150. A large, dirty, greasy negro juryman raised up in the jury box, and with much gravity informed his Honor that $11 per month was all the negro's services were worth; that he knew the plaintiff to be a trifling, lazy scoundrel, and that the jury would not allow him any more.

The white man (Mr. A.) of course has no cause for complaint at the verdict. But this is a sample of their ideas of law and facts. God protect me from such juries! At the close of the first week of Court in Houston, the negro jury were paid off at the rate of $2 per day for their services as jurors. And on the Monday morning following, when court opened, the negroes literally besieged the court house to get upon the jury. One old crippled negro stopped the judge on his way to court, and begged for a place on the jury, urging his crippled and almost helpless condition as a reason why he should be selected; and further, proposed to take the job of sitting on the jury by the year. When the judge informed him that the court would be in session only three or four weeks, he seemed to think that this was only an artful dodge of his Honor to avoid closing the contract, and ingeniously proposed to take the job by the year at one dollar per day! This is the pure and undefiled channel through which verdicts now flow.

VALUABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Mrs. V. C. Barringer, of Concord, N. C., has written and had published a practical Cook-Book, entitled the "Dixie Cookery, or how I managed my table for twelve years." It is for sale at the Book Store, in this place, and we hope will be patronized by Southern housewives and house-keepers. From the Author's Preface, we make a few extracts:

"There is a very mistaken notion at the North and West, about the domestic life of Southerners,—Southern women especially. The common idea is, that we are entirely destitute of practical knowledge of household affairs. This is a great mistake. The contrary is true. A Southern woman must know how to prepare any dish for she finds no cooks made to order; they must be of her own training, in the minutest particulars of every department. Northern housekeepers, in all the large towns and cities, do not have to depend on their own skill for the delicacies of every description that make up the dainties of the table; but we Southern house-wives, even in our larger towns and cities, all do; and Northern visitors stand aghast at the amount of labor summoned up in the filling of our store-rooms, and it is difficult to convince them that we trust these preparations to no one else.

I found every cook-book I took up so deficient in economy, that I have determined to make one for my own guidance—the best method of enriching a larder, as well as of insuring success. Hence, the exactness of measures given. My book is entirely practical—nothing else.

A regular *Breakfast cake of George Washington's*, obtained from a relative of his, in Virginia, will attract great attention.

At the repeated solicitations of friends, living in all parts of the "South," I have decided to give this private experience of twelve years' daily practice to the public, and ask those who are interested, to look with favor on Dixie Cookery."

[*Charlotte Democrat.*

GENERAL ORDER NO. 32.

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, May 30.

General Orders No. 32.

1. Any citizen, a qualified voter according to the requirements of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2nd, 1867, and the act supplemental thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867, is eligible to office in the Provisional government of North and South Carolina. All persons appointed to office will be required to take the oath prescribed by the act aforesaid and to file the same duly subscribed and sworn with the Post Commander.

2. All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, are qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be the duty of the proper civil officers, charged with providing lists of jurors, to proceed within their several jurisdictions, without delay, and ascertain the names of all qualified persons, and place them on the jury lists, and from such revised lists all jurors shall be hereafter summoned, and drawn in the manner required by law.

3. All citizens are eligible to follow any licensed calling employment or avocation, subject to such impartial regulations as may be prescribed by municipal or other competent authority, not inconsistent with common rights and the Constitution and laws of the United States. The bond required as security shall not exceed the penal sum of one hundred dollars. One or more sureties being citizens and worth, in the aggregate, double the amount of the bond, over and above just debts, will be sufficient.

4. The Mayors of cities and other municipal and town officers, and all Sheriffs, Magistrates and Police officers, are required to be vigilant and efficient in maintaining order, and in the discharge of their duties. They will be expected to co-operate with the military authorities.

5. Post commanders may summon to their aid, whenever the ordinary means at their disposal shall not be sufficient to execute their orders, such of the civil officers, and as many of the citizens, within the territorial limits of the military post, as may be necessary, and the neglect or refusal of any persons to aid and assist in the execution of the orders of the Commanding officer will be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by such fine and imprisonment as may be imposed by a military tribunal approved by the Commanding General.

6. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon or to be drank on the premises shall be granted to any person other than an Inn-keeper. The number of such licenses shall be determined, and the fees to be charged for each license shall be prescribed and collected, by the municipal or town authorities and appropriated exclusively for the benefit of the poor. If any person shall be found drunk on the premises where liquor is sold, the license may be revoked by any magistrate. The tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws of the United States is an additional charge and does not excuse the person from the observance of local regulations, nor exempt him from the payment of such other license fees as may be imposed by the municipal or other competent authorities.

7. All contracts hereafter made for the manufacture, sale or transportation, storage or insurance of intoxicating liquors shall within this military district be deemed and treated, as against public policy, and no civil action, suit or proceedings for the enforcement of any such contract shall be entertained in any court.

8. In public conveyances on railroads, highways, streets or navigable waters, no discrimination because of color or caste shall be made, and the common rights of all citizens therein shall be recognized and respected. The violation of this regulation will be deemed a misdemeanor and render the offender liable to arrest and trial by a Military tribunal to be designated by the commanding General, besides such damages as the injured party may sue for and recover in the civil Courts.

9. The remedy by distress for rent is abolished. Where lands are leased, or let out for hire or rent, cotton, corn or other produce of the same, when severed from the land, may be impounded, but the same shall not be removed. Any cotton, corn or other produce so impounded shall be held as security for the rent or hire so claimed and may be sold in satisfaction of any judgment for the same, *Provided*, that any unsatisfied claim for labor bestowed upon the cultivation of such cotton, corn, or other produce, shall, in no case, be postponed to any demand for rent or hire But to the extent of such claim for labor there shall be a lien on such cotton, corn and other produce having preference over any claim for rent or hire.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Ass't. A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

THIS well known Watering place, newly improved and fitted up, is now open for

THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

THE FOLLOWING TARIFF CHARGES HAS BEEN ADOPTED:

BOARD, PER DAY		$ 2.50.
"	" WEEK	12.50.
"	" MONTH	35.00.

CHILDREN AND SERVANTS HALF PRICE!!

After June 15th, the Regular HACKS, FROM THE SPRINGS WILL MEET PASSENGERS

From Richmond at Scottsburg depot, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and from Danville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

A BAND

Has been engaged for the season, and other Amusements are provided.

T. PAXSON, Proprietor.

June 6-253-2m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Barrels Yadkin Co., Rye Whiskey,
30 Five and ten gallon Kegs, " "
10 Barrels selected Corn, "
10 " Rectified "
5 " Apple Brandy,
80 Gals. Scuppernong Wine,
40 " Old Madeira "
40 " Sherry "
25 " Old Cognac Brandy,
25 " Rose Gin "
40 Cases Starch Wine,
20 Baskets Champagne,
5 Casks 60 doz. Knox & Son's Sparkling Ale,
10 Cases Haw River Rye Whiskey,

All of above we know to be good and we will sell to suit the times.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Commission Merchants.
Raleigh, June 18-264-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
MEBANEVILLE, N. C

SESSION OF 1867.

FALL TERM opens July 24th.
Course of Instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL.
Address,
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
June 8-256-1m

W. BOYD,
GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buys and Sells all articles of Produce on Commission.
Orders and Consignments solicited
W. BOYD,
June 24-269-3m Charlotte, N. C.

LOST.

Certificate, No. 185, for 15 shares of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock, standing in the name of D. M. Lewis, has been lost. As Administrator of D. M. Lewis dec'd, I shall make application to the Board of Directors for a Duplicate.

SAMUEL T. WILDER, Admr.
of DAVID M. LEWIS, Dec'd.
Louisburg, June 28-274-2aw3w

A SITUATION WANTED.

A Young Lady, who has experience in teaching, desires to obtain a situation as Teacher of the English branches in a Family School, or as an assistant. The best testimonials will be given.

Address the
EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL.
June 19-265-tf

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

Warm weather has come at last, and, with it **10,000** FANS OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS,

PAPERED, SILVERED, LINEN, FOLDING AND POCKET FANS.

We have bought out a Frenchman, who lately failed in New York, and we can now sell you a better Fan at 15c. than you ever bought before at 50c.

CALL AND PROVOKE A DEBIT.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
May 30-250-tf

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

[Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.]

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions, *Provided*, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature, elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. *Provided*, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

The following is the Constitutional Amendment referred to in the 4th. section of the Sherman Bill:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following is the oath of office referred to in the 5th section of the bill, and also in the 6th of the Supplementary Bill:

An Act to Prescribe an Oath of Office and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, That hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, except the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emolument thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the U. S. since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto: and I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God," which oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, Houses of Congress, or the department to which said officer may appertain. And any person who may falsely take said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office, and rendered incapable, forever after, of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each, representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5 That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers, and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

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Feb. 23-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

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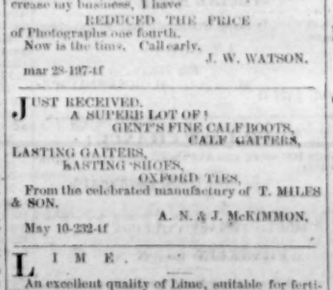

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May 22-243-3m

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